41,809 teachers had been appointed and sala-ried, each of these teachers having obtained a e ertificate of competence before being allowed to officiate as an instructor of youth. There was therefore, in 1842, about one teacher for every 600 inhabitants in the whole Empire of Austria, e cluding Hungary, and rather more than two teachers, on the average, to every primary school. Of children, there were who ought to attend school, 249,326; of those who actually attended day schools, 244,032; of those who attended the repetition schools, 108,399. Total number attending day and repetition schools, 352,430.

Mr. Kay, an intelligent man on this subject

"Vast as the efforts are which the German and Swiss States are making to educate their people, the great and minutely considered sys-tem of public education, which is now in operation throughout every commune in France, rivals them in comprehensiveness, efficiency, and lib-crality, and in the completeness and well-consid-ered nature of its details."

France expends annually for the -promo of popular education £2,000,000 sterling, while England expends only £120,000! France has 59.838 elementary schools, conducted under the auspices of the Government—England and Wales, with about half her population, has only 4,000-that is, of normal schools, twelve to ninety-two in France, and not much more than one-sixth of her fair anota of primary schools.

NOTHING TO EAT FOR FIFTY-THREE DAYS .-We vesterday met Mr. John Shaddock, of Cameron, a gentleman well known in this community, and who we mentioned some time ago as afflicted with a paralytic stroke. It is now fifty-three days since he has taken any sourishment through the medium of swallowing. All into the stomach by passing a small hose down his throat. Mr. S. has perfect possession of all his faculties, and enjoys general good health, but is unable, owing to the paralysis having affected the right side of his throat, to swal anything whatever. He has reasons to believe that the worst of his affliction is now over. and that ere long he will be restored to perfect health .- Wheeling Times, Nov. 2d.

COSTLY SERVANTS .- Mr. George Smith, Trus tee of Ex-Gov. Francis Thomas, sold at the jail door in this city, on Saturday last, a portion of the slaves belonging to the estate, at the following prices: Louisa, aged 18 years, for \$1,455; Susan, aged 24 years, and her infant, \$1,010; Ellen and child, \$1,135; Mariah, aged 55 years, Ellen and child, \$1,135; Mariah, aged 55 years, \$312; Barton, aged 22 years, for \$1,320; Levi, aged 46 years, for \$735; Henry, aged 40 years, for \$400; John, aged 28 years, for \$1,665; Warner, aged 26 years, for \$1,230; George, aged 23 years, for \$1,425; David, aged 14 years, for \$1,170; Albert, aged 10 years, for \$900; Louisa, aged 8 years, for \$760; and Rosa Mary, aged 4 years, for \$350. Aggregate of sale \$13,257.—Frederick Citizen.

EXTENSIVE FARMING IN IRELAND-HARVEST sally celebrated the completion of harvest by so-cial festivities, in which all their employees participated. The following is an account of what recently took place on the great Scotch farmer's estate in Connaught:
On Tuesday evening last, Allan Pollok, Esq.

entertained the laborers and mechanics on the various farms of the Lismany estate, at the usual harvest-home supper. Throughout the entire day, there was a scene of great bustle and ac-tivity at the several steadings, every steward making the best preparations in his power for the comfort and accommodation of his numerous friends. A pair of fine fat heifers were slaughtered for the occasion, and an ample supply of bread, whisky, porter, fruit, &c., provided at every farm. The building, the largest of the kind in the United Kingdom, and the roof of which is said to measure nearly two English acres, was brilliantly lighted with gas, and presented a most imposing and novel appearance. The number who participated in the harvestar the happiness or interrupt the harmony o

One sentiment and feeling seemed to per vade the several companies-that of gratitude and respect toward their munificent employer, and peace and good will toward each other.

We should mention that the number above mentioned constitutes only one-half of the per-sons employed by Mr. Pollok, as the Creggs and Glinsk, or, as they are now called, the Fairfield estates, employ an equal number of laborers. An idea may be formed of the extent of Mr. Pol lok's farming operations the vaccinity of the and 4,000 acres of grain. The cattle at present in stalls number nearly 2,000, an equal number being still on grass. Mr. Pollok purchased of cattle, at and during the week immediately preceding our late annual fair, to the amount of

CLERES FOR CHINA .- A Paris journal says, expatiating on the innumerable advantages that are to result to European commerce from the recent treaty with China, that a number of important firms in Paris are making diligent tongue, in order to send them into the interior of the Celestial empire as agents and travelling

old miser named Merriman, died in Upper Sandusky, leaving money and property amounting to about \$22,000. It was not known that he had a single relative living, and it was supposed his property would escheat to the State. It turns out, however, that he was convicted of smuggling on the Rhine, that afterward he this country, assumed the name of Merriman, and that he has relatives in Germany who have traced fleceased to Ohio, and bid fai to establish their right to the estate of deceased.

Mr. Connel, one of the editors of the Eagle. published at Laucaster, Ohio, has thrown up his position as chief clerk of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and returned to the tripod. He gives as his reason for so doing, what may not prove unprofitable food for the contemplation of many young men who look upon a clerkship at Washington as a place where fortunes are to be made, and eminent distinction gained. He

says:
"We return with feelings of pleasure to the chair editorial, after an absence of one year. A year in the public service at Washington has had the effect of convincing as that the private station is the post of honor, pleasure, and profit; and we quit public office gladly, voluntarily, and without a single regret at the loss of its honors and emoluments. It seems strange that graves, in which the occupant buries his hopes, his ambition, and his energies. No matter how becomes metamorphosed into the tread-mill horse, pursuing the same weary, never-changing round, until death sets him free. No matter how energetic, the weary routine of official life lies crushingly upon his energies and aspirations. It is enough to say that such a life did not suit us, and that we would not, while young and in health, sell out our future for an annuity of \$2,000 per year, at the will of changing po

F. N. Gisborne, who is one of the many claimants for the honor of having projected the Atlantic telegraph, which now sle neath the sea, is in Boston, urging upon capi-talists a scheme for a telegraph from Boston to Halifax, and thence to London. He proposes to lay a submarine cable from Cape Ann to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, 200 miles, and another 200 miles from Yarmouth to Halifax, making the distance from the latter point to Boston 430 miles, or only a little more than half the length of the land lines to Halifax. Mr. Gisborne is confident that no second cable land, and he states that Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belleisle, is nearer to Ireland than

is Trinity Bay.

The fact that distinct words have recently passed over the Atlantic cable, from Newfound and to Ireland, by the use of a more powerful battery, with the same imperfect telegraph in-struments that were first placed on the line, in-duces the inquiry, why are not the Hughes instruments tried in connection with the powerful batteries? And why are not the Bain instruthat they are the simplest and most likely to

schools. For these 20,293 primary schools, that the cable company is still able to maintain its policy of concealment, even after there seems

> WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1858.

their advantage to advertise in the Era.

Messrs. Petingill & Co., S. B. Niles, and Joy, Coe, & New York, and Philadelphia.

Mass ; Thomas Wheeler, Cincinnati, Ohio ; L. T. Park Some one sends us a letter from Wilmington, Del., enclosing two dollarsfor a year's

subscription to the Era, but neglects to ign

his name. Who is it? MR. DOUGLAS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The enthusiasm of the friends of Judge Douglas has been excited to fever heat by the result of the recent election in Illinois. They take it for granted that his return to the Senate, under the circumstances, will impress the "De

mocracy" North, and South, with an idea of his invincibility, and that his nomination by the Charleston Convention will be an inevitable political necessity of the party, however distasteful it may be to the slave interest. They seem equally sanguine of success at the ballot box and these jubilant hopes of the Doulgasite have been encouraged, if not founded, upon the very generous, and, as we think, unwarranted sions of leading Republican newspapers We regard the Presidential prospects of

Judge Douglas as anything but flattering; and the extravagant joy of his friends at his bare success, with a popular majority against him indicates a consciousness of weakness, rather than of strength. Illinois, prior to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, was as fatally wedded to Black Democracy as Arkansas is at this day; and the majorities in favor of the party nominations were so much a matter of course and so overwhelming, that no one thought to looking at the figures. The course of Judge Douglas, and the policy he has thought fit ato pursue, have broken down this indisputable as cendency of his party, and he comes back to the Senate with a popular majority of six to eight thousand againt him. He has a majority of the Legislature, but Lincoln and the Republicans have a majority of the people. A resp portionment of representation would have given them the ascendency in the Legislature and the seat in the United States Senate. Mr Douglas has therefore lost the confidence of his constituents, and his success is due, not to the people, but to the temporary constitutions mpediments to a fair expression of their will-He has therefore ceased to be the man of the people; and he owes the eclat of the moment to the fact that he is less odious to his constituents that any other man of his party. The wajority against him is only some six or eight thousand, while that against the President in

There can be no doubt that Judge Douglas owes his escape from overwhelming defeat to home festivities amounted in an aggregate to upwards of 1,400, and we did not witness, nor have we heard of, any occurrence calculated to the Lecompton villainy was a redeeming virtue the hostility of the Administration. The oppoand this single circumstance parried the keen est thrusts of his antagonists. Should be again identify himself with the fortunes of the Slavery propagandists by accepting their nomination for the Presidency, he will go before his con stituency stripped of this shield, and, in view of the growing sentiment of Freedom in Minois, we hazard little in predicting his ingleri ous defeat.
The abmination of Mr. Douglas by the Charleston Convention would of itself be a rare political phenomenon. History records no in ranks of the Democracy, or of the leader of the revolt being induced to return to his allegiance by an offer of the chief command. Such was cial manures, no less than five hundred tons of not the fate of Van Buren or Wright, although guano, and two hundred and forty tons of bones. their opposition to the Pro-Slavery policy o the party only amounted to a mild remonstrance Even Gen. Cass, although he was nominated by the party Convention, was abandoned on the field to the mercy of his onemies, from a scarcely well-founded doubt of his "soundness.

Pennsylvania is we know not how many thou

sands. This, then, is the glory of Judge Doug-

But supposing that Mr. Douglas overrides all opposition, and receives the Charleston nor ination, it can only be by making concessions in his part which will be fatal to him at the belot-box in his own State, and in all the free States. He must repudiate "popular sover blight. ignty," and give pledges of his readiness to restrain the rights which he conceded to the people in his recent Senatorial canvass. The following article upon this head, from the Richmond Enquirer expresses the general sentiment of the party south of Mason and Dixon's line. The Charleston Mercury, and other organs of Southern opinion, have already indicated their purpose to stand by these demands of the Enquirer. Non-intervention will no longer answer the purposes of Slavery, and is abandoned outright. The South now demands intervention by Congress for the protection of Slavery in the Territories. The Richmond Enquirer

Virginia is not unmindful of the great questions that are yet unsettled with regard to Sla very in the Territories. Virginia sees that though the Constitution recognises, and the Supreme Court sustains, her right to carry slaves into a Territory, yet she also remembers what Judge Douglas so pointedly brought to light in Illinois, that this right may be rendered aull there should be such a fascination in those po-sitions at Washington for the young men of our country. When obtained, they are but living power that can compel a Territorial Legislature to enact those laws necessary to protect the constitutional rights of slavehold does hold that Congress has the right, and is in duty bound, to protect Slavery in the Territories until the people of a Territory, when on the eve of forming a State Government, may decide the question finally for the future State. "This question is one above the platforms of parties, and must be met and decided, constiutionally in favor of protection, or unconstitu ally against it. It cannot and must not ompromised; if the Cincinnati platform does of provide for this question, it must be made to

> "This question of protection to Slavery in the Territories will have to be met, and the outh will demand her constitutional rights these rights are recognised in the Constitution asserted in the Kansas Nebraska bill, admitted by the Cincinnati platform, and have been sanctioned and adjudicated by the Supreme Court; and, with this array of authority, the South will demand the legislation necessary to render valid the rights so amply recognised by the party, the country, the Congress, the Supreme Court, and the Constitution.
>
> "The right to reclaim fugitive slaves was given by the Constitution; the Northern States refused

to legislate for the practical enforcement of this constitutional right, and Congress was conpelled to provide the legislation necessary to the usefulness of this provision. So is it with regard to Slavery in the Territories. There is no power to coerce a Territorial Legislature to do its constitutional duty, and Congress must supply the legislation withheld by the derelict

Territory.

"Intervention for protection is a fundamental principle with the South, and a wiser nor betments tried? They are not even mentioned in connection with the cable, while it is evident the following extract from his Illinois.letter: ter remark never fell from Governor Wise than " Protection in the Territories and everywhere,

tration, and we doubt not has been sincerely of Congressional protection to Slavery in the place Mr. Douglas hors du combat, by requiring of him, prior to his becoming the standard bearer of the party, what would be thought an impossible condition, or else the Enquirer, as the real friend of that gentleman, has reason to think or to know that he will not scruple to action to Missouri from the "fanatics" of the North until the nation was ready to extend

It is needless for us to say that Mr. Douglas ould not take the ground of the Enquirer, and ent of his solemn and repeated declarations to the people of Illinois during the recent canvass. In his Freeport speech he asserted the ple. Mr. Lincoln asked him categorically if he would favor the interference by Congress for the protection of Slavery in the Territories, and he fairs, that they promptly and universally as esented the interrogatory as an imputation upon his honor. Like Hazael of old, he was ready to exclaim, "Is thy servant a dog, that honor being being that Kansas would be filled up with "slaves," but it was believed that the Territories being he should do this thing ?"

The Enquirer quietly assumes that the object of Mr. Douglas in alluding to the existence of a power in the people of the Territories to exclude Slavery, was merely to draw attention to the neessity of further legislation on the part of Conress. This is a flagrant imputation upon the onor of the Illinois Senator, which he and his riends should resent. We are unwilling to believe t just, but we think that, considering the friendly lations which have subsisted between the Enquirer and Mr. Douglas, the friends of the latter are called upon to remove all misapprehension y an authoritative statement of his true posi-

Supposing it possible for the Southern wing the Slave Democracy to forgive the revolt Mr. Douglas, we think we yet see inextrica ble difficulties in his path, growing out of this uestion. It will be equally perilous to take ither horn of the dilemma. If he stand by his popular sovereignty, proclaimed from every tump in Illinois, he at once abandons all hope support at the South. If he accept the erms of the propagandists, pledge himself to stand upon their platform, and to sanction Conessional interference for the protection of Slavery, he is a doomed man in all the free

he South be content with private pledges, nade to the leaders, that Mr. Douglas, after the election, will give the weight of his Adminstration in favor of laws for the protection of Slavery in the Territories? There are passages interference on the part of Congress with Sla- is dead; Lecompton is dead; Squatter Soverne thought of interference except to prohibit Slavery. But they would equally warrant ts protection. It is true that these speeches vention rubbish heaped up during the discus- question before the country on its merits. ions on the Kansas-Nebraska bill; but that may e removed, as no longer available for practical This dodge may be attempted, but we see

THE TRUTH COMING OUT

No candid man ever pretended to doubt that the object sought by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the extension of Slavery; and when Mr. Douglas, as chairman of the Territo- the bearing of the prisoner, the black cap, the rial Committee, proposed to amend the original Nebraska bill by dividing the Territory into two. halter, the hanging: for days, the newspapers Profiting by the folly of the Monkey and the Filberts, the slaveholders wisely concluded to relinquish the cold northern portion, lest, attempting too much, they might lose all. They therefore determined to establish two Territorial Governments, and doubted not their ability to make a slave State or States of all that fine region which lies south of the fortieth parallel, and west of Missouri. The editor of the New York Day Book, a leading organ of the Pro-Slavery Democracy, who was in Washington at the time, now comes forward and admits that such was the object of the Democratic leaders, Northern and Southern, and foremost among them Mr. Douglas. The following frank and emphatic article from that journal should be preserved for future reference. The editor avows that he was one of the conspirators against Freedom; and while he has no wish to escape responsibility, he is determined that Mr. Douglas, the most guilty of all, shall not escape. under the pretext that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was a "measure of Freedom."

From the New York Day Book of Nov. 10. Inside History of the Kansas-Nebraska bill-Its Consequences-The Political

Future. In the Congressional session of 1854, the writer of this article was in frequent, almost daily, in-tercourse with Southern members who had most to do with the repeal of the Missouri restriction and the enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The views of these gentlemen were open, avowed, and unanimous, on the subject then under discussion in the two Houses of Congress. They assisted, first of all, on the repeal of an unconstitutional and odious discrimination against their section, and we only do them justice when we say that they would have been content with a simple repeal of the restriction in question, and with leaving its justice and propriety to the good sense and patriotism of the Northern people. But Mr. Douglas, the Chairman of the Territorial Committee in the Senate, must needs rave his reasons, as if they were "plenty as lackberries," while every one who remembers he occurrences then taking place, will recollect that his three different reports on the subject, or, in other words, his "reasons," were all in diect and irreconcilable conflict with each other. nois, that he is as much in

cordance with the rights of the States, and of the Constitution and laws of the Union. Here, then, may be found Virginia's declaration with then, may be found Virginia's declaration with regard to Slavery in the Territories. To this she is constitutionally entitled. She asks no more; she will take no less."

The Enquirer has all along defended Mr. Douglas against the assaults of the Administration and we doubt not have been sincerely rights of Southern men had received no recognized and we doubt not have been sincerely rights of Southern men had received no recognized to the same transfer of the same tra nition whatever, for it were far better anxious for his re-election to the Senate; but it Southern citizens should be excluded, and their is certain that the above imperative demand property confiscated by Congress, when their Representatives could defend their rights, than to be thrust out of the Territories by organized recritories, as the only effectual bar to the exercise of popular sovereignty, has anything this last report of Mr. Donglas opened up new fairness were the indigenesable conditions of the but an aspect of friendship to the Illinois Sen-ator. One of two things is clearly deducible dustrial law would ever be reversed, or that from the arricle, viz: that the Enquirer, as the organ of Governor Wise, is determined to to the North. But they did believe that f things were left to their natural tendencies "Slavery" would be extended westward indef

nitely on the parallel of Missouri.

It was desirable to the whole country that such should be the case, as it would give our Southern border, and thus permit the whole when the time had arrived, not to get rid we may add, of the entire Southern "Democracy," without a total and shameless abandonthat there should be a Kansas-Nebraska bill two organized Territorial Governments, one which should be Southern and the other North vass. In his Freeport speech he asserted the ern, or one intended for a "slave" State and the other given up at once to the so-called friends Slavery "to be perfect and complete under the of Freedom. This was the bargain, the dis Slavery "to be perfect and complete inner the Kansas-Nebraska bill." He stated that he had "argued the Nebraska bill on that princi-had "argued the Nebraska bill on that princi-had "argued the Nebraska bill on that princi-

Of course, no well-informed person suppo on a line with Virginia, Kentucky, Missou &c., that emigrants going from these States would be permitted to carry with them their "slaves," and receive every protection for their "slave" property, accorded to all and every other species of property. The bill passed, the cannon thundered on Capitol Hill and in the President's grounds, but scarcely had its revererations ceased, when the growl of the Abo lition tiger sent a thrill of terror to the hearts of its Northern supporters, and they ran away from their work like naughty schoolboys caught in flagrante delicto by a stern and tyrannica

The Day Book, in the same spirit of frank ness, goes on to define the principles and purposes of the Black Democracy, as follows: "Such is the history and such the cons

quences of the Nebraska bill, or rather of the great principle' that Northern politicians aw, or faucied they saw, embodied in that hill Meanwhile, the decision of the Supreme Cour has torn aside the yeil, and placed 'Slavery and Anti- Slavery,' truth and falsehood, in tha open, direct, and irreconcilable conflict, which the repeal of the Missouri restriction rendere inevitable. Kansas may be substantially dis posed of, but the same problem is to be solve n the Indian Territory, New Mexico, Arizona indeed, on a broad belt of territory extending to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Souther citizens must have the same protection for their slave' property accorded to all other speciof property in the common territory, and question for every Democrat to ask him self is, whether the Northern people shall be enlightened on the subject, and be made to understand that 'Slavery' goes and only goes where it naturally belongs, or whether they will continue to blind and delude themselves with the worn-out humbur of Territorial Sovereign Slavery in the Territories? There are passages in the record of Mr. D. which would warrant ty, and bring upon their party overwhelming and disgraceful defeat in 1860? Nebraskaism disgraceful imposture; let, then, the dead but crats rally on the platform of the Dred Sco decision, under the standard of the President. who has accepted that decision, and with open have been overlaid by a mountain of non-inter- and manly front prepare to meet the great

CORRUPTION AND CRIME

ocks and breakers still in the way. The South- the brutal prize fight between Morrissey and ern leaders of the Black Democracy may be Heenan, and said not a word in condemnation satisfied with private assurances, but will the The account appeared in our "General Sum Southern people? The Southern opposition mary," and was about three or four inches long will have a candidate of their own, and they stating the bare, revolting facts. That was will be apt to "ring the changes" upon Mr. enough. Where we record a swindle, a robbery Douglas's popular sovereignty speeches in and or a murder, we do it in the briefest way, as an ut of Congress, his known co-operation and item of news, revolting, but still proper to be sympathy with the Republicans during the last published, as going to make up the picture of ession of Congress; and the fact will be indis- the world as it is. But, we do not think it worth outable, that his Herculean efforts, joined to while to make every special rascality the text hose of the Republicans, prevented the admis- for a sermon. Some of our New York cotem sion of Kansas into the Union with a Pro-Sla- poraries might probably satisfy our correspond very Constitution. These are fearful issues to ent. They devote whole pages to the details of make with a Southern constituency. Thus, on a prize-fight-first, telegraphic despatches, then all sides, we see what seem to be insurmountal deliberate reports. The actors are described ble obstacles in the way of Judge Douglas; and | with brilliant particularity-their deeds dwelwe cannot avoid the conclusion that the high upon with Homeric eloquence. Morrissey and hones of his friends are destined to an early Heenan figure as the heroes of the day, until some "boy murderer" steps upon the stage when the scene changes, and we are entertained with the form and feature of the new hero, the hour when, the manner wherein, the hatchet with which he inflicted his blows; then the victims are paraded, and their wounds nicely examined then come the arrest, the trial, the witnesses. sentence, the scaffold, the dying speech, the

So, criminals are exalted, and beginners erime are fired with an infernal ambition to plunge into depths of wickedness not yet

Meantime, turn to the editorial pages, and ou will find the editor discoursing at great ength, with an unctuous piety, upon the brutality of prize fights, or the fearful prevalence of crime and disorder. Just as if some staid guardian should take his ward to all the "hells" and brothels in town, make him an eye-witness to their orgies and passions, and then, rolling up his eyes with saintly sanctity, should say, " My on, such things are very naughty-go not thou in the way of bad men!"

We desire our subscribers to understand that that is not our way of inculcating moral lessons. Prize fights, murders, and other atrocities, they may find recorded in the Era, but the bald, oathsome facts will be given, very briefly, and never so as to make gods out of brutes, or to require a word of editorial comment to counteract the poison of the sensation report.

MINNESOTA .- A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Minneapolis, Nov. 1st, says:

"The official returns from the late election are all in, and the result shows the Senate to stand 18 Republicans to 19 Democrats, and the Lower House 49 Republicans to 28 Democrats, giving the Republicans a majority on joint bal lot of 20. Last year, the Democrats had a majority of 10 on joint ballot. Of the Democratic senators, two are of the most ultra kind of anti-

MR. SUMNER .- " Mr. Sumner writes by the last steamer of much improved health. He says that the physicians at Aix will probably attribute his improvement to the baths: Dr. Brown-Sequard will think it is the result of the moza, and his friends at home may suppose that relaxation from labor is the cause; but of the fact that he is much improved in health, there is no doubt. He was about leaving Aix

work over an imperfect line. It is astonishing o all rights of person and of property, in ac- as truly in the right and justice of so-called opening of the session of Congress.

THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" OF FREEDOM AND SLAVERY.

There is nothing more natural, and few ngs more inevitable, than a resort to perveron, misrepresentation, and falsehood, by those who are called upon, by the exigencies of party, to maintain a desperate cause. The plain elementary truths which are the foundation of liberty and of common justice are so interwoven into the constitution of the human mind, that a man can no more confront them than he can ago in every State in the Union.

The fate which the late Rochester speech of Senator Seward has met with at the hands of the Pro-Slavery press of the country is an illustration of this truth. They have exerted their ngenuity in perverting, distorting, garbling, and mis-quoting, in order to render the speaker and the Republican party odious. The passage which they have found best adapted to their purposes of falsification is that in which he speaks of an "irrepressible conflict" between Freedom and Slavery. This philosophical statement of the conflicting social and political lements of Freedom and Slavery has, in spite of the vigorous and perspicuous English in which it is clothed, been perverted into a "bru tal and bloody" declaration of war, to be waged by the Republican party against the South. The following is the entire passage, which we quote in order to show the utter absurdity of the inferences which have been drawn

"Hitherto, the two systems have existed in different States, but side by side within the American Union. This has happened because the Union is a confederation of States. But in an-other aspect the United States constitute only filling the States out to their very borders, to gether with a new and extended net-work of ailroads and other avenues, and an internal commerce which daily becomes more intimate. s rapidly bringing the States into a higher and more perfect social unity or consolidation. Thu these antagonistic systems are continually coming into closer contact, and collision re

"Shall I tell you what this collision means They who think that it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or fanatical agita-tors, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. It is an irrepressible conflict be tween opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Caro lina and the sugar plantations of Louisiana will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleson and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rye fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture and to the production of

The dullest intellect will perceive at a glance that Mr. Seward, in the above passage, so far dom to battle with Slavery, describes an "irrepreceding paragraph, he describes a similar Nothing could be farther from the fact. onflict which commenced centuries ago in Eucope, and which has resulted in the emancipation of the great majority of its inhabitants. ington, Jefferson, and Madison, and regarded Europe. Free labor has supplanted it every- view of the horrors of the Southampt

stored in all Europe, and, at a remote day, in Louis, sent delegates to the Legislature and our Northern free States. Books have been member to Congress, in spite of the opposition written in proof of these positions, and every of the slaveholders, aroused to madness and leading newspaper south of Washington has desperation in all parts of the land, combined endorsed them. Mr. Fitzhugh, whose work on with the malign influence of a corrupt and un The Failure of Free Society" was so lauded scrupulous Federal Administration. n the newspapers of Richmond and Charleston. stands fully committed to the statement of Mr. Seward. Not only he, but his editorial adminisrepresentations of shallow and unscrupulous | Slavery. The free spirit of the people has had their eyes opened, and no longer dread the bugbear which cunning and fraud conjured up blighted with the tread of a slave. for the purpose of frightening the people from their propriety.

There is, however, another class of persons whose fears and scruples are entitled to more respect. We allude to the conservative men of all parties, who are unable to see the force of Irish 22,014, English 3,451, French 1,338." Mr. Seward's remark, and who therefore regard it as tending to produce the conflict which it describes. They see no reason why Slavery and Freedom cannot co-exist perpetually, without coming in conflict; and they can see no reason for fauatical fury and agitation on either

At the hazard of being thought presumpto ous, we will undertake to point out the reasons for the "irrepressible conflict" between Free dom and Slavery; and, in fact, no task could be more easy, as will be evident if we consider the two conditions of Freedom and Slavery, and their relations to each other. We will state

In the first place, Freedom, which implies civil, religious, and political liberty, as they exist in all the free States, is the right of every man to speak, write, print, and publish his thoughts upon all subjects, and to vote accord-

Slavery is an institution which claims for a small, or, at any rate, a particular class of persons, the right to hold another class in bondage to buy, to sell, to scourge, to separate families and thus it is in conflict with the fundamental law and the fundamental idea of the free States. It is in conflict no less with the Declaration of Independence, which is the common Great Charter of all the States. It cannot tolerate freedom of speech or of the press. It requires the enactment of laws which prohibit and punish with fine and imprisonment the utterance of Anti-Slavery sentiments.

Here, then, is an institution which mildest form is a perpetual declaration of war against freedom of speech and the press. In the slaveholding States it is all powerful, except in a few localities on the northern border, and freedom of speech goes to the wall. But the States which tolerate the institution are bound States more numerous, more populous, and Every man of correct feelings will rejoice at more powerful, in which the ideas of free speech We do not desire to reflect ungraciously on the above intelligence. We are gratified to add, and a free press are fundamental, essential, and that it is his purpose to return to this country their greatest glory. How inevitable the contem is struggling for existence and for mastery, them.

and they must continue to struggle until one or the other falls, never to rise again.

We have no fears for the result. Truth and ight are indestructible. They may be crushed to the earth, and kept down for ages, but they have Providence on their side, and must event ually triumph everywhere. To doubt it, were to doubt Christianity, God, and goodness. We regard the triumph of Slavery, even in the slave States, as but temporary The spirit of the age, with all its moral, political, economical, and social forces, is against it. We see what these have accomplished in St. Louis, Newport, Wheel ing, and Wilmington; and we cannot mistake the signs which foreshadow the regeneration of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and Virginia.

We have shown the moral antagonism Freedom and Slavery. Their political antagonism in a confederation of independent States i a necessary result. The slave States wish to carry their institution into the Territories, and form new slave States, in order to keep up the price of slave property, and to strengthen themelves in the confederation. The people of the free States, from their love of Freedom, their repugnance to Slavery, and their passion for corner lots and quarter sections in a country free from the blight and mildew of the "peculiar institution," are determined to colonize the Territories with free labor; and they are not unmindful, at the same time, of the balance of power in the Union. Here, again, is a neces ity for sleepless conflict.

The social and economical antagonisms of the two systems operate more silently, and are confined to the slave States themselves. Slaveholders, in the nature of things, must be a comparatively small class. They are the rich and pros-The non-slaveholders are everywhere the

ne, and, as a general rule, they are poor. The majority of them labor, and are therefore graded, because labor is the occupation of slaves. The poor freeman, although of Caucasian origin, who is hired to labor by the side of slaves, is not respected, and therefore loses his self-respect. He feels his degradation, and labor feels it. He may be crushed, and may be which oppresses him, but he nevertheless feels some-quarto form, good paper, large, clear and boundaries are described, within which the his degradation, and resents it. He feels that type, and twenty quaint illustrations, drawn by the slave's labor is preferred to his own, that | George Thomas, and engraved by W. L. Thombut for Slavery he would have plenty of work as. How many of the books issued in our times also to have an annuity secured them from to do, and no cause to be ashamed of it; and will live as long as that of the tinker of Enshe hates at once the slaveholder and the slave. But he bides his time, or removes to the West. In the extreme South, the poor whites are crushed under the heel of the slaveholder, and make no resistance at present. In the Northern tier of slave States, where the non-slaveholders are more numerous, intelligent, and independ ent, their repugnance to Slavery is beginning laves, and Boston and New York become once to produce a marked feature in the politics of the day. They elect Free-Soil Mayors, members of the State Legislatures, Justices of Peace, and in Missouri they have elected a member of Congress. The friends of Slavery boast that from attempting to marshal the hosts of Free- the institution is stronger now than it was twenty-five years ago in the confidence of the pressible conflict," which began before he was people. They deceive themselves, or rather horn, between "enduring forces;" and in the they attempt to deceive themselves and others. Twenty-five years ago, Southern gentle

"Slavery," says he, "existed in every State of Slavery as wrong and impolitic. In 1832, in proceeds to show how State necessities are ture to discuss the expediency and practicabil ringing about emancipation in the latter counthe indignant frowns and denunciations of the So far from this statement of Mr. Seward being slaveholders; there was then no people to susa declaration of war upon the South by the Re- tain them, and the amiable sentimentalists publican party, it is a statement which coincides | were, to borrow an expression from Mr. Caleb | exalting her graces and exaggerating her temp. | Walker with favor 1 and 2 view of the received with the position, and must meet the entire appro- Cushing, "crushed and "The Vinter a batton of the same irrepressible spasmodic. It lasted but for a few weeks, and conflict, and they have boasted that Slavery is then subsided into a dead calm of despotism. destined to triumph. They say that free socie- It led to no results. No party was formed, and ty is a failure, that emancipation in Europe was | it had no vitality. Now, contrast with this barmistake, and that events are rapidly hastening ren fig-tree, the modern emancipation party of on a state of things when Slavery must be re- Missouri, which has elected two Mayors of St.

of the better sort adhered to the faith of Wash-

The brilliant and beautiful Virginia agitation was crushed by a Pro-Slavery reaction. The Missouri agitation for Freedom is itself a reacrers should come forward and repel the stupid tion against the brutal and bloody excesses of partisans. But, falsehood and misrepresenta- defied and conquered the monster in the comion have done their worst. They may have mercial metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, cheated the Republican ticket of some hundreds and it is destined, at no distant date, to drive or thousands of votes, when resorted to on the him from the State of Missouri; and the same eve of an election, but the sober second thought | spirit of Freedom, in spite of Federal prostituof the people will expose their fallacy. Already, tion, of oligarchal tyranny, and of conservative recandid and honorable men of all parties have moustrance, will keep up the conflict until no spot on the face of the whole Union shall be

> "Sr. Louis .- According to the late cens returns, the population of St. Louis is 135,330. Of these 1,484 are slaves, and 1,672 free blacks. The nationality of the inhabitants is classed a follows: Americans 59,657, Germans 43,874,

In 1850, the city, including the county, contained 77,680 inhabitants, of whom 2,656 were slaves; and if the above statement, which we find as an item of news in our exchanges, includes also the county, the result shows a their countrymen in their vernacular—their marked declension of Slavery. Will the Dem- every-day speech? ocrat explain?

MESSES. FORNEY AND HASKIN COUNTED OUT. The Richmond South of a recent date has the following uncharitable fling at the editor of the Philadelphia Press and his friend Haskin:

" The True Reason .- Forney is exceedingly hagrined at the defeat of his unfortunate friend John B. Haskin, of New York, and attributes the result to Federal and family influence exerted in behalf of his competitor. There is a etter way of explaining the occurrence. Forney went to Tarrytown, and delivered himself of a disgusting amount of bile, and so nauseated the voters of the district, that they would not support his friend and favorite. That is the more probable and rational mode of accounting for the chagrin of the Press editor. The big which he loaded with so much care, and fired whose behalf it was ventured. It is not the first time that Forney's support has damaged those to whom it was given. Any man will suffer, sooner or later, who accepts assistance from that

South is to remove to Washington and take regard the above paragraph as significant. It Court' of Mr. Griswold. would seem that Messrs. Forney and Haskin are to be denationalized, as a punishment for their recent Republican associations; while Mr. Douglas will be supported as a thoroughpaced champion of "Southern rights." It would be singular, if the bold and talented editor of the South should be impelled by any consideration to forego his long-cherished Southern policy, or up under a common Federal Constitution with commit himself to the support of a Presidential candidate whose affinities are doubtful. Mr. Douglas has the merit of having beaten the Republicans in his own State, in a hotly-contested campaign, while Messrs. Forney and Hasmeans to be a good Democrat, and in reality, notwithstanding his Buncombe speeches in Illihe will resume his post in the Senate at the must fight, for they cannot co-exist. Each sys defeat of the Democracy. There is no hope for

THE REVIEW.

B'onde and Brunette; or, The Gothamite Arcady, New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by F. Philp. Penn sylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. The book is finely printed on beautiful paper, and these are its best qualities. Then, it is brief, and will do no harm. Those, too, are recommendations. But, why anybody should put himself to the trouble of writing it, we cannot under

A Manual of the Barn-Yard and Domestic Animals. New York: Fowler & Wells

stand. Might not the same thing be said, how-

Quite a neat compilation from larger works. embracing directions for the breeding and improvement of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, with an appendix containing an exposition of Rarey's system of horse taming. It is one of Fowler's Series of Rural Hand Books.

Adoption",, and Nellie of Truro." New York: Rober Carter & Brothers, 1859. For sale by W. Ballanty pe

A very good novel, constructed on the "evangelical" platform. It differs chiefly from other good novels in this respect-that, while its religion exhibits itself in the technical language of creeds, theirs talks and acts in every-day style. But there is a great deal in "The Julia" of the vernacular, in word as well as incident, and the anthor has told an interesting story.

Webster and Hayne's Celebrated Speeches in the United States Senate. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson &

These celebrated speeches are got up in pamphlet form; we suppose, for extensive circulation. As they have often been published, and have no special pertinence to the times, we do not see why they are issued now, except to give numerous by from three to ten, or twenty to an opportunity to the public again to peruse Webster's 7th of March speech on the Slavery Compromise, which is reprinted with them. They can hardly raise such a weight as thatthe tail is too heavy for the kite.

> The Pilgrim's Progress. By John Bunyan. New York iantyne, Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

Old John Bunyan, ever welcome, co ompelled to defend and applaud the system what garb he may. This edition is very hand-

Isabella Orsini. A Historical Novel of the Fifteenth Century. By F. D. Guerrazzi, author of Benoni Cenci Translated from the Italian by Louigi Morti, A. M. New York : Rudd & Carleton. For sale by Franklin

A Tale of Love, Lust, Intrigue, Passion, Oppression, Murder-told with Italian subtilty of analysis, eloquence of expression, profusion of jects are cautiously worded. Great Britain will sentiment; but we must say, that the class of novels to which it belongs is not more to our taste than the minute and graphic reports of crime and criminals which illustrate from time to time the hero-gallery of our New York exchanges. The incidents in "Isabel Orsini" are historical; so is the conduct of old King to-morrow. White remains here for a while David, who seduced Bathsheba, and caused her husband Uriah to be killed, but the narrator of the acts of that personage does not make a romance out of his crimes; he puts them down briefly, in black and white, in all their deformi- of Nicaragua." ty, to be hated and loathed—saying just enough | The same correspondent of the Times furfor this, no more. When a woman commits | nishes the following information, as to the views her husband, murder, let the facts be recorded Nicaragua and Walker. We were greatly by the historian, and let them remain historical. prised, last year, at the vigorous measures Romance can make them tolerable only by veiling or distorting the truth-trying, for example, tering, when it was well known that the control to win our sympathy for the guilty woman by

Milch Cows and Dairy Farming ; Comprising the Breeds. Breeding and Management, in Health and Disease, of Dairy and Other Stock; the Selection of Milch Cowe rith a Full Explanation of Guernon's Method; the Culture of Forage Plants, and the Production of Milk, Butter, and Cheese: Embodying the most Recent Improvements and Adapted to Farming in the United States and British Provinces. With a Treatise upon the Dairy Husbandry of Holland. To which is added, Horsfall's System of Dairy Management. By Charles L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture author of a Treatise on Grasses and Forage Plants, &c Liberally Hustrated. New York: A. O. Moore. For

Not a word more need be said of that volume. It speaks for itself.

Sunday Afternoons in the Nursery; or, Familiar Narratives from the Book of Genesis. New York : Robert

Had the author compiled the narratives in the simple style of Genesis, we should have liked possession of the State in a few weeks after his the book much better. As it is, it is piety overdone. Why is it that good people cannot be content to say good things, without overlaying them with cant, ringing the changes everlastingly upon "blessed," and "holy," and "godv." &c.? These words have their meanings and their places, but why drag them in at all times, at all places? Cannot Abraham have a son, and a very good one too, without styling just at this time, has had a ticided influence him "a blessed" son? Cannot Enoch walk with God, without having it said of him that he with God, without having it said of him that he should continue to enforce the neut-lity law walked in "holy obedience," &c.? It would with all the power he could comman and the should continue to enforce the neut-lity law. be well for the religious writers of the present General Walker did succeed in placing r. day to study Foster's celebrated Essay on the in power in Nicaragua, it would not be a me, Obstacles to the Advancement of Truth among Literary Men. Christ, we presume, taught his Government, as I gave them in my dispatch countrymen in their common, every-day lan- yesterday, become highly interesting. guage. Why should not his followers teach

The Stratf rd Gallery: or, the Shakspeare Sisterhood. Comprising Forty-five ideal Portraits, Described by Stop writing to him, and thus distracting his Mrs. J. W. Palmer. Illustrated with Fine Engravings mind. If he could be left entirely unmolested on Steel, from Designs by Eminent Hands. One volume, for a whole week, it is barely possible he migh Imperial Svo, in Antique Morocco, Gilt, \$12. New

We notice this beautiful work in advance of ts publication. Specimen sheets have been sent us, from which we infer that it will be all that is claimed for it. We transfer to our columns a paragraph from the pen of one who steamer America, in which to return home, and seems to have obtained an insight into the work:

"The plan of this beautiful work is as original as it is attractive. In no respect is it a mere reproduction of the 'Shakspeare Galleries,' and 'Heroines of Shakspeare,' so well known to the trade, but, with striking novelty and taste, with such high hopes of doing damage to the combines the story-telling quality of Charles Administration, proved fatal to the friend in Lamb with the graceful criticism of Mrs. Jameson. The editress has judiciously kept her title in view; from page to page, as from picture to picture, she conducts the reader-visiter through her Gallery, delightfully describing with story and quotation, and continually surprising with the untechnical opinions of a fresh and shrewd mind. The work is a counterpart, and fitting companion, to the 'World-Noted Women' of charge of the Douglas organ, we cannot but Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke, and the 'Republican

> We learn that CHARLES LANMAN is about getting out a Dictionary of the United States Congress, containing Biographical Sketches of its members, from the foundation of the Government; with an appendix, compiled as a Manual of Reference for the Legislator and Statesman. It is now in press in Wash-

Boston, Nov. 10 .- The third meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Lawrence, Stone, & Co., was held to-day, when additional claims were presented, which, together with the claim of George Peabody, of London, amounting to \$500,000, will swell the sum owed by the firm at the time of its failure to nearly four millions of dollars.

ANOTHER PLANK GONE .- The Washington Inion, speaking "by authority," laid it dow as an axium, some two months ago, that Democratic" politician could commit higher crime" than to resist the behests of a party, as they are declared by its President and upon this issue an appeal has been taken to the ballot-box. We know the result. 250,000 votes cast in Illinois, only 2,500, or one in a hundred, has been given in favor of the President's right to dictate to the people's re-

ever, of the larger proportion of the issues of "TALL WORK .- The Choctaw (Ala.) De crat of the 11th says: Two hands belong Mr. David Y. Gaines recently picked, cler ordinary of trash, 1,002 pounds of cot follows: George 505, and Vines 497. picking, and the land the cotton grew on, hard to beat."-Port Gibson Reveille It would throw light upon the "vexed or

tion" of Slavery if statements like the above which we often see in Southern newspan were accompanied by an explanation notive which prompts the slave to such here lean labors; for the uninitiated must know the the picking of 500 pounds of cotton is equal; three good average days' labor. We will ve ture the assertion that no slave was ever stin lated by the lash to pick more than half the quantity; and we should feel equally safe in the assumption that George and Vines were honored and rewarded for their heroic day's

So, after all, the senxeless assertion that nothing will extort labor from the negro by brute force, is as false as it is heartless

WASHINGTON ITEMS

President Paez to go Home in the America The Forthcoming Annual Reports, &c. Special Disputch to the New York Times. WASHINGTON, November 10, 1858

It is now officially known here that Ouseley treaty, as originally published in the Times, was correct to the very letter, so far as it went; but Sir William's mission is not confined to the subject of the transit. He is in structed also to relinquish to Nicaragua sor. eignty over Greytown and the Mosquito coast at present under the British protectorate. The owever, is not to be an unconditional surr der. The treaty to be negotiated provides f the protection of the Indians, and also secur the vested rights of British subjects. Me Indians have reserved rights, somewhat simi to those of the North American Indians with the territory of the United States. They customs collected at Greytown, which is to re main forever a free port, but within the eignty of Nicaragua.
"All grants of land made subsequent to Janu

ary, 1858, if not over one square league, are to be respected and held valid by the new sove eignty. The Indians are to have no power sell their reservation, unless it be to become merged in the Government of Nicaragua. The terms of the treaty securing these

only relinquish her protectorate after ample "Generals Henningsen and Walker met and made friends last evening, and they are coerating in their 'emigrant' movements. Their plans being completed, Walker left for Mobile this afternoon; Henningsen goes to New York

consult with the Administration Thus, ends the grand pow-wow. In the ean time the British Lion roars and threatens struction to American filibusters who may attempt to disturb the 'de facto' Governmen

the Government for the suppression of filibus ling spirits of the South regarded the efforts of orthern elections, which bring such cold com fort to the President, we should not be surprise if it has been determined to wink at the scheme

of Walker, Soule, and others, for the reconqui "The views of the 'American Cabinet,' how ever, touching Nicaraguan affairs, have unde gone a considerable modification within the past few days-not, however, through the proence of General Walker, but in consequenthe receipt of reliable information as to the tr condition of the popular feeling in that count The information comes from a highly intelliger and wealthy planter in Nicaragua, whose estatehave in times past yielded him \$50,000 per a num, and who is brother-in-law to a distinguis

ed United States Senator from 'down East "This gentleman, writing from Nicarag You know I was much opposed to General Carter & Brothers. For sale by W. Ballantyne, Wash- Walker; but if the Government of the United States, through Commodore Paulding, had not interfered with him, he would have had quie arrival at Punta Arenas. Nearly the entire population of Leon, and that section, would have received him with open arms. Walker's success would beve saved the country from ruin. We have no hope of stability or permanent peace

with the native Governments; and even now, the northern portion of the country is in a state revolution, and the clerg; everywhere declare against Martinez.' This letter, coming from such a source, and upon the feelings of the Admin-tration; and Mr. Buchanan said, to-day, that, though he

of complaint with this Government. Such bei the turn in matters, the intentions of the Britis It is not at all unlikely that, before Walker reaches Nicaragua, Mr. Buchanan may re ceive another letter from samehody else, an then, of course, he will change his opinion again. It is to be regretted that people will no

not change his purpose and his policy more than twice within that time. - Ed. Times. "France has as yet taken no steps to secure treaty with Nicaragua, but it is understood here that she will do so as soon as the America and English treaties are negotiated.

"President Paez has selected the chartere will leave in a few weeks. The present Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks,

has completed his annual report of the transact tions of his office. This report is of unusua length, and is replete with important facts and

"The annual report of the Indian Office will probably be made by the late Commissioner, Col. Mix, and bear date prior to the 8th inst., when he surrendered the office to Govern Denver. Such I know to be the wish of the latter gentleman, as Col. Mix has had the labo of preparing the greater part of this important Should it be found necessary, however o continue the report to a date beyond the offi cial term of the late incumbent, then, of cour

Governor Denver will issur the report. The correspondent of the Associated Presi

" Washington, Nov. 10 .- The State Depart ment has sent an official note to General rez, pointing out the impropriety of his cours and expressing the dissatisfaction with which the Department regards his publication warn ing the public against purchasing tickets for Nicaragua by the steamer Washington.

"It is true that Mr. White has had repeated interviews with General Walker, his only object being, he says, to ascertain whether Gen. W designed, should be be restored to power in Nicaragua, to interfere with the chartered rights of the Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company State, with the request that it be shown to Mr,